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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

NEW BILLS READ.

Monongahela Gas Company.

PROTECTING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Health Laws of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY OFFICERS' FEES, Etc.

[Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS READ.

The following bills were read in place for Speaker Rutan:

An act to incorporate the Oil Producers' Oil and Pipe Company of Island Run, Beaver county.

To incorporate the Beaver College and Musical Institute.

To establish a ferry over the river at Shippensport.

To authorize the Burgess and Town Council of Freedom to increase the tax for borough purposes.

A further supplement to the penal laws protecting advertisements.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Allegheny; also incorporating the Mechanic's Bank of East Birmingham.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, enabling Birmingham to borrow money; also changing the location of Water street in Birmingham.

HOUSE.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank.

Incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, a supplement to the Peoples Cemetery.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, to incorporate the Keystone Construction Company.

By Mr. EDWARDS, to amend the health laws of Pittsburgh; also a supplement to the City Deposit Bank; also authorizing Mount Albion school district to borrow money; also to incorporate the Odd Fellows Savings Bank; also authorizing the Minersville school directors to levy an additional tax; also incorporating the Russian Bath Company.

By Mr. MILLER, a supplement to the act fixing the fees, salaries and duties of county officers, which was referred to the Allegheny members.

By Mr. SAMPLE, to increase the compensation of election officers in Allegheny.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 24.—In the House this morning a bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of a beneficial association.

A bill was passed authorizing the Masonic and Odd Fellows Associations to increase their capital stock.

A resolution offered asked Congress to grant $100 bounty to each soldier of the late war who enlisted for three years, but was discharged before the expiration of two years for sickness or disability.

In the House this afternoon bills were passed to authorize building and loan associations to increase their capital stock, on a vote of the majority of the stockholders; also a bill to authorize County Commissioners to provide offices for County Surveyors at county seats; to authorize colored men to act as jurors. Bills were introduced to construct gas works at Penderburg; to light the State building at Columbus; to forbid persons to gather nuts, fruits and berries on the lands of another without permission; to place billiard tables under the same restrictions as other gaming tables.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 23.—There were eleven members in the House and six in the Senate to-day. There was no quorum and none expected, although every effort is being made to induce absent members to return.

The election of a new Governor will be attempted to-morrow. The order proroguing the Legislature was ordered to be struck from the House Journal.

OMAHA, NEB., January 24.—The condition of affairs at the Capital has changed but little. There was no quorum in either House to-day, but one was expected to-night, when the election of Governor is to be attempted. Chief Justice O. P. Mason is spoken of as a candidate. It is expected that Gov. James will resist any action of the Legislature and will call out the State militia if necessary.

COLORADO.

The Weather.

DENVER, COL., January 24.—After three weeks of very fine weather, a sudden change took place about six o'clock yesterday, when a severe gale, accompanied with snow, set in, and for several hours raged with great fury. The thermometer fell about forty degrees during the night. The storm reached Santa Fee south and Georgetown west. At Denver this morning the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, at Central twenty—the coldest known for years—and at Colorado Springs twelve.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

A terrible explosion occurred at Clear Creek canon, near Golden City, yesterday, on the extension of the Colorado Central Road. A number of laborers were engaged in attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men, John Hughes and Barney Bloom, and seriously wounding seven others.

ANNAPOLIS.

Acquittal of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—In the Wharton trial the jury this morning rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. Before the jury entered the court, large crowds were present, among whom were Mrs. Wharton and her daughter, who appeared in very good spirits as soon as the favorable character of the verdict was known.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in $5,000 upon an indictment for attempting to poison Vannorden, and gave her own personal recognizance and $2,500 each of two sureties, viz: J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton.

Mrs. Wharton remains a few days in Annapolis at the house of a friend.

CHICAGO.

Health Report.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The sanitary report of the past week shows a marked increase in the number of deaths by smallpox, as well as from other diseases.

RIOTERS.

The Grand Jury has had the case of the Chicago rioters before them for the past two days. There have been many witnesses called in. The jury have not yet made any report, but it is generally believed that they will fail to indict any one connected with the disgraceful affair.

RETURNED.

General Sherman and his staff returned here last night from their grand buffalo hunt with the Ducal party.

ST. LOUIS.

Pay of Letter Carriers.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The Merchants Exchange adopted resolutions approving the bill now before Congress to increase the pay of letter carriers, and asking our Representatives in the House to aid in the passage of the bill.

CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The Bill Passed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Commerce Question.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1872.

SENATE.

DUPLICATE CHECKS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill was passed authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill making an appropriation to carry out such civil service rules as are adopted by the President. Referred.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for civil service reform.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the President was requested to send to the Senate the amount of money received and disbursed by the Government since March, 1869, with the amount of embezzlements, with the amount remaining charged to the internal revenue officers, the number of defaulters, the number prosecuted, a statement of criminal prosecutions instituted under the revenue laws, the number of officers receiving pay from the Government who have been dispensed with since March, 1869, and the saving thereby; also the same information with reference to the last administration.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for adjournment on the third Monday in May.

Mr. COLE favored an early adjournment.

Mr. MORTON, by consent, modified the resolution so as to fix the 29th day of May for adjournment.

There were two amendments pending—

Mr. Sumner's, providing that Congress shall have passed the supplementary civil rights bill, and Mr. Schurz's, providing that it shall not adjourn until after the revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws, and the reform of the civil service.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the resolution, as it had originated in the Senate. Heretofore such resolutions had come from the House. There was no occasion for the resolution, as the majority could adjourn at any time.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the resolution. If it passed, the people would come to the conclusion that there was nothing to be done in the way of reform. He also protested against the practice of postponing the appropriation bills to close up the session.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The morning hour expired and the Amnesty bill came up.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, it was laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Chicago was taken up.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, yesterday, specifying building materials, upon which drawback is to be allowed.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend so as to make the bill apply also to Manistee, Michigan.

Mr. CARPENTER suggested Peshtego.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would leave that for the Senator from Wisconsin to insert; but he favored its insertion. He said further, that there had been greater suffering proportionately from the fires in Michigan than from the Chicago fire, and insisted that if the sufferers in Chicago were to be relieved in this way, so should the sufferers in his State.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that the case of Chicago was exceptional, and that its relations to the commerce of the country made its destruction by fire a national calamity, whereas the towns destroyed in Michigan and Wisconsin were only of local importance. He charged Mr. Chandler with want of magnanimity, and said that his colleague, (Mr. Ferry, of Mich.), who was a leading lumber merchant, had been more generous to the people of Chicago, having refused to agree to the proposal of his fellow lumber merchants to increase the price of lumber four dollars per thousand immediately after the fire.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) said he would vote for the bill if it could be amended by being made applicable to Manistee and Holland and Saginaw, which had suffered more in proportion than Chicago. Even with these amendments, however, the bill could not secure his unqualified approval, because the effect of it would be to impose upon Michigan, a lumbering State, more than her fair share of relief which it would afford to Chicago. He would prefer a direct appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. SCOTT thought that the bill was unconstitutional, because it would discriminate in favor of the port of Chicago, while the Constitution forbids any discrimination in favor of any port. He agreed with Mr. Ferry that the best way of relieving the sufferers would be by a direct appropriation.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would support both the bill and amendments.

Mr. WILSON thought that money was made to do good with, and said he would vote for the bill without the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN concurred in Mr. Scott's views.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a pathetic appeal for the passage of the bill without the amendment, and announced that the people of Buenos Ayres are said to have contributed to the relief of Chicago.

Mr. CARPENTER read a passage from Mr. Trumbull's speech on the bill for the relief of Portland, to show that he was then opposed to Congress making charitable appropriations. Chicago, he said, had always been assuming and arrogant, and on account of her size and importance had attracted more than a fair share of the sympathy and charity of the world. She had certainly suffered terribly, but the people of Michigan and Wisconsin had suffered more in proportion, and their losses were of a character that could not be so readily repaired as could the Chicago losses. This bill involved no constitutional question: it was merely a measure of charity, and he hoped that no one would attempt to limit the appropriation of the nation's charity by State lines.

Mr. CONKLING favored the extension of the provisions of the bill to the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin, but thought the best way to give relief was by a direct appropriation.

The discussion was continued at length. All amendments were voted down, and the bill, as reported from the committee, was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The bill repealed yesterday to establish an educational fund was taken up.

Mr. PERCE (Miss) made a speech in favor of the bill. He said prominent educators and men prominent in the labor question looked towards the proceeds of public lands for the education of the people and laborers, who constituted four-fifths of the people, and considered that the land was theirs. It was not proposed by the bill to supercede the common school system, but rather to strengthen it.

Mr. KERR proposed to make the bill the special order for a certain day.

Mr. PERCE declined.

Mr. MCINTIRE, a member of the Educational Committee, opposed the bill, saying the question of education should be left to the States.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a petition of thirty-five thousand women of America for a law to assure the right of suffrage. He assured the House that, in his judgment, as surely as the sun rolled in its course, the right asked for by this petition would be accorded to the women citizens of the United States. He asked that the petition (which he partly unrolled, to the great amusement of the members) might be referred to the committee, which was done.

COMMERCE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing that committee to inquire, first, whether the commerce among the several States was injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in the control or ownership thereof, or by means of any excessive and unequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers; second, whether the commerce with foreign nations and on the coasts and waters of the United States, or at any port thereof, is subjected to any oppression or illegal requirements or restraints under the quarantine, health or other laws or customs of any State; third, whether at any ports of the United States, American seamen or forign immigrants, on arriving thereat, are subject to wrongs or deprivations which require legislation; and, fourth, what legislation or other means is requisite to relieve, revive and sustain the tonnage and foreign commerce of the United States—the committee or sub committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit at such places as may be convenient.

The resolution, which was reported unanimously from the committee, was adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to it as out of order, in proposing to change the existing law. The objection was sustained and the amendment excluded.

A provision to pay for such advertising was then inserted on motion of Mr. POMEROY, and was sustained by Mr. MAYNARD and opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD and SARGENT.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the clause respecting the law establishing a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, and to insert an appropriation of $96,000 for carrying it on.

After a long discussion the amendment was adopted. After progressing as far as page 30 of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

RAILROADS.

B. & O. R. R.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We are in receipt of a copy of the annual report of the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the year ended September 30, 1871. This, be it remembered, is one of the great railways of the country, and embodies facts of interest which, following instructive reading. It is represented by $51,643,715 of capital, debt and liabilities, and is confessedly one of the best managed roads in this or any other country. It is doing much, not only as a great highway to the markets of the world for the produce of a large and fertile portion of the great West, but as much and more in giving prominence and importance to the port of Baltimore. Its revenues for the last year were $12,557,529, an excess over those of the previous year of $1,717,158. The expenses of working and repairing the roads and machinery in repair were $5,996,887, being a fraction less than 60 per cent. of the earnings, and a decrease of 5½ per cent. compared with the previous year. The sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt was increased to $1,351,316, and $83,248 of the foreign debt was cancelled. In addition, two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent. each were paid. In noticing the success of the line of four Atlantic steamships established by the company in 1865, and steadily increased since, the report furnishes encouragement to those engaged in a like effort making in our ports. The President, in his report, says the four small steamers in the beginning, by early showing their inadequacy to the increased trade, have proved the nucleus of "the successful lines of large and splendid steamships now constantly leaving Baltimore for Liverpool, Southampton and Bremen." The result, in part of this Atlantic outlet and the growth of the traffic of the company's road is characterized as colossal. There is one other point in the policy of this company that should be remembered here in Pennsylvania, and that is a low and *uniform* rate on its coal tonnage, by which consumers of bituminous coals may rely upon their supplies throughout the year at prices unaffected by transportation charges. That company does not change its rates for coal, summer or winter, and that trade has increased largely.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and the Woman Suffragists.

The following correspondence appears in the minutes of the Convention of Female Suffragists recently held at the national capital:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN—*Madam*: The National Woman Suffrage Association is to hold a three days' Convention the present week, in Lincoln Hall, commencing on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th. Nothing would add to the success and speakers of the Convention greater pleasure than to hold a debate during some session with yourself and your friends upon the question of woman suffrage. As you have publicly expressed your opposition to woman's enfranchisement, not only through the papers but also by a petition against it to Congress, we feel sure you will gladly accept our invitation and let us know your reason for the faith that is within you.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the Association and Convention, will afford you every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the list against you. Not only Mrs. Stanton, but all members of the committee cordially tender this invitation for debate to be held at any session most convenient to your self.

An early answer is desirable.

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Chairman Committee of Arrangements—Madame: Mrs. Sherman and myself are this morning in receipt of a note from you, in which you invite us, in the name "of the officers and speakers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association" to hold a debate upon the question of "Woman Suffrage," and mention that "Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the Association and Convention, will afford every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the lists, etc.

In reply to this invitation, for which we thank you, in so far as it may have been extended in a true desire to elicit fair argument, we would remind you that in the very fact of soliciting us to "hold debate" on the public platform, on this or any other question, you entirely ignore the principle that ourselves and our friends seek to defend, viz.: the preservation of female modesty.

The functions of men and women in the State as citizens are correlative and opposite. They cannot be more common without seriously injuring the public virtue.

Our men must be brave and our women modest, if this country may hope to fulfil her true mission for humanity.

We protest against woman suffrage, because the right of petition may safely be considered as common to all, and its exercise most beneficial.

We publish written articles, giving our reasons for the faith that is within us," because we may consistently with the home life and its duties, make such use of whatever talents God may have confided to our keeping. To these printed articles, in which we have fully and at different times explained our views, we are happy to refer you.

We likewise hold that an appeal to the public made in this manner is much more likely to evolve a clear apprehension of this important subject as presenting a strict issue to the reasoning faculties, and one undimmed by those personalities which generally are indulged in during the course of oral debate.

I am, truly yours,

MADELINE VICTOR DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872.

—In the Kansas Senate, on Tuesday, Col. Shoudy, in a speech on the question of appointing a committee to investigate the Senatorial election of last winter, said no investigation was needed to satisfy the entire people of the State that Senator Caldwell procured his election by the use of money. He said Mr. Caldwell represented no party in the State, and no combination of any interest whatever, except the interest of his own pocket.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tobacco Tax.

REMOVAL OF DUTY.

The Claims of Southerners.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1872.

ADJOURNED.

The British and American mixed commission adjourned to Monday without transacting any business.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans special committee have left for that city. General Emery telegraphed to the War Department to-day: "All quiet, and the parties seem to be preparing for a Congressional investigation."

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edward P. Johnson, United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; Addison C. Gibbs, United States Attorney for Oregon; George R. Halcomb, Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday east of the Mississippi Valley, with continued cold, westerly to northerly winds, and clear and pleasant weather very generally; the winds over the Gulf States veering possibly to easterly, with increased cloudiness.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERNERS.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws to-day unanimously authorized Mr. Sloss, of Alabama, to bring in a bill allowing persons in the South having claims against the Government which accrued prior to the late war to sue for the same without being required to establish their loyalty.

CLAYTON INVESTIGATION.

The Senatorial Investigation Committee in Senator Clayton's case had before it heads of bureaus in the Interior Department were before the same committee with reference to an increase in the appropriations for that department. It is probable that such increase will be made.

REMOVAL OF DUTY.

The Senate Committee on Finance today gave a hearing to a delegation consisting of F. M. Johnson, Chauncey Coon, Stephen Dow, J. R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston, and Geo. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, who asked for the removal of duty on hides, a corresponding reduction of duty on leather, and a renewal of the duty on bark extract. The members of the committee promised to give the subject the consideration which its importance merits.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Assistant Assessors—Alex Cope, to the sixteenth district of Ohio; James W. Wright, to Nevada; Henry Ephraim Morgan, to the first district of Ohio; Thomas S. Howard, to the seventh district of Kentucky; Theodore L. Tracy, to the fifth district of the State of New York. Gen. Gibbes, to the fifth district of Tennessee; Granville C. Ricks, to the sixth district of Tennessee.

TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard the tobacco men again to-day. Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati, representing the National Tobacco Association and manufacturers of Cincinnati and Lovington, advocated a tax of sixteen cents on tobacco. The plug interest was severely suffering, owing to the present tax on that brand of the trade. A uniform tax of sixteen cents would yield $20,000,000 annually, provided due care be taken in collection. It was desirable they should have more specific details in the law, so that there may not be so many decisions of the Commissioner, which were not always uniform. Mr. Pepers, of St. Louis, said he had never yet seen a poor man who was unable to buy chewing tobacco, and appealed for relief to the plug men, who are suffering from fine cut competition. Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, in addition to what he said yesterday, remarked that all tobacconists are making money, and did not believe the people wanted any change in the law.

CINCINNATI.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—A special to the *Chronicle* says that on Wednesday night the St. Louis express from Mitchell, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, ran into the rear end of a freight train which had stalled at twelve-mile switch, smashing the passenger engine and wrecking five freight cars. The locomotive ran on top of the rear car, which was piled with hay. William Newport, baggage-master, was badly bruised.

G. A. R.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Ohio convened to-day at Akron, W. C. Burtis, Department Commander, presiding. From the report of Adjutant General Hepler, it appears that there are one hundred and thirty-two working posts, with the revised ritual. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Wm. C. Burtis of Cleveland, Commander; J. W. Smith, of Toledo, Senior Vice Commander; J. S. Clermer, of Salem, Junior Vice Commander; G. M. Boyd, of Xenia, Medical Director, Rev. Wm. E. Emerson, of the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Chaplin; Council of Administration—J. S. Seymour, of Hudson, W. D. Moore, of Sylvania, Geo. Blocker, of Dayton, H. B. Wolcott, of Geneva, and G. M. Culver, of Sandusky. Toledo will be the place of meeting, on July 24th. A grand ball was given the encampment to-night.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to call the convention for the consideration of means for the improvement of the Ohio river for the 20th of February, and made an appropriation therefore.

The Board of Trade of this city was invited to appoint a committee to co-operate. Each Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, municipal organization, and boatmen's association in each city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants is entitled to five delegates; in cities of less population three delegates each; insurance companies in any town on the Ohio river, one delegate. Besides these, engineers on the Ohio and other western rivers will be invited.

MACHINERY FOR JAPAN.

A prominent manufacturer of wood working machines to-day received orders from the Government of Japan for shingle and lath machines, turning lathes and other machines for wood working, with all the gearing necessary to run the same, all to be shipped immediately *via* San Francisco.

JAIL FIRED.

Fred. Miller, the supposed assassin of Simeon O'Berlin, incarcerated at Urbana, Ohio, set fire to the jail last night at eleven o'clock. The flames were confined to the roof and extinguished without giving any prisoners a chance of escape.

—Dan. Shamway, a notorious rough, shot and fatally wounded Daniel Campbell, at N. P. Junction, Minn., on Tuesday. An old quarrel was the cause of the affray. Campbell came in on the train from St. Paul, and, seeing Shamway, attacked him. A fight ensued, during which Campbell was shot. Shamway is under arrest.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Hurricane in Great Britain.

REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

The Orleans Princes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FEARFUL HURRICANE.

LONDON, January 24.—A severe storm commenced yesterday evening, lasting all night, and raging with great violence. The gale, at times, became a hurricane. Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portions of the city. The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reaching some portions of the continent. The telegraphic wires are prostrated in various directions and communication is interrupted. In the channel and on the Irish coast it was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported.

REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

LONDON, January 24.—Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower a committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

MAYOR DISMISSED.

LONDON, January 24.—The Lord Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office because of his conduct during the recent anti Pontifical disturbance.

CHARLES DILKE MEETING.

LONDON, January 24.—A Charles Dilke meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square on February 5th.

ORDER OF MERIT.

LONDON, January 24.—The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the order of merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

FRANCE.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON, January 24.—Rothschild of Paris, Simon Sina of Vienna, Thomas Gibbs of London, and the German house of St. Petersburg, are arranging with the French Government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of operations. These duties yield a revenue of 204,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years as a condition of the immediate payment of three milliards, plus one-half milliard due next May.

Another project proposed by the Government is a lottery, with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, and there may be fifty years' investments in large or small sums.

ABROGATION OF TREATY.

PARIS, January 24.—The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the House of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, January 24.—No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false.

PRUSSIAN SOLDIER ATTACKED.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay to-day, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complications are expected to result from the occurrence.

SPAIN.

MINISTRY RESIGNED.

MADRID, January 24.—The Sagosta Malcampo Ministry have resigned.

THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The defeat of Senor Herrena as president of the Lower House of the Cortes decided the fate of the present cabinet at the first sitting of the Cortes. It is evident that the temper of the House was against the present Government. On a test vote the opposition was largely in the majority.

TURKEY.

ROUMANIAN RAILWAY.

BUCHAREST, January 24.—The obstacles to the execution of the railway settlement law have been removed by altering the status of the company. It is expected that the Chambers will ratify the changes made by the Government.

CHOLERA DISAPPEARED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24.—The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs. Clean bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 23.—General Macidona Capistran, President of the Supreme Court of the State of Tamaulipas, issued a proclamation yesterday against the government, advising his friends to prepare for action. He has heretofore wielded great influence on the frontier, and has been foremost in suppressing revolutions.

Severe fighting was reported at Camargo yesterday between Cortina and Quiragio's forces, in which the revolutionists were victorious.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF A POET.

VIENNA, January 24.—Francis Grillparzer, the dramatic poet, died to-day, aged eighty-one.

AUSTRO-U. S. CONVENTION.

VIENNA, January 24.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day, without debate, passed to a second reading the convention between Austria and the United States recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

CANADA.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, January 24.—The Ontario Legislature protested that steps should be taken to bring to justice the murderer of Thomas Scott, executed in Manitoba by Riel.

An address to the Queen expressive of delight at the recovery of the Prince of Wales was also adopted.

SMALL POX.

Small-pox has appeared in several parts of the Dominion.

GERMANY.

EXTRADITION.

BERLIN, January 24.—The draft of the treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire for the extradition of criminals has been laid before the Federal Council.

ITALY.

POPULATION OF ROME.

ROME, January 24.—The census of Rome has been completed. The total population is 250,000.

GREELEY says that the best way to raise early pop corn is to start it now. Put the corn—any kind will do—in a corn popper, and suspend in the sun over a pan of water till the shoots grow out between the wires; then in the spring set it out in pots or beds, and before June the popped corn will be hanging in little paper bags all over the branches.

NEW YORK.

Stokes in Court.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Custom House Investigation.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK

NEW YORK, January 24, 1872.

STOKES.

Stokes was arraigned to plead on a charge of the murder of Fisk in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, but a postponement was had owing to the illness of Judge Ingraham, and the Court adjourned till Monday. No one was allowed to leave the Court until Stokes had been gone some ten minutes.

Stokes yesterday said he had one of the strongest cases in his favor ever known, and had no fears of the result of his trial.

COSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

F. L. Moore, of one of the largest importing firms in the city, testified that he knew of a high official under the Government walking into the Custom House a few weeks after Grinnell became Collector, and offered him a check for $5,000 for the general order business. Grinnell politely requested him to leave the office. The gentleman who made the offer told the witness, and he had it from the Collector. The witness was not asked to name the enterprising official. (To Senator Stewart.) The profits of the general order business are enormous; believe it is between $200,000 and $300,000 a year.

J. J. Roberts, an importer of watches, testified that a year ago he paid a duty of $280 on a case of watches worth $2,000, and never got the case. He applied for redress, and was referred to the carman who took it from the ship, and found that the carman was an irresponsible person. He applied to a Mr. Hoffman, the carman's employer, whose real name is Patterson, who gave him no satisfaction. He has instituted proceedings against Murphy. On finding that the carman's bond did not protect the merchant, but the Collector personally, he wrote to the Collector, and got no answer. He called at the Custom House, and after being kept two hour, waiting, with great difficulty got a copy of the bond. He ascertained that the names on the bond were Crane and Hoffman, and was told that Hoffman was a fictitious name, the real name being Patterson. The carman's name was H. C. Wells. The watches were stolen on the way to Greenwich street store. When he went to look for Wells, whose name was down for $50,000, there was no Wells. He was told he had "gone south." He has communicated these facts to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loss was in November, 1870. He never heard of Wells since.

James W. Buchanan, an importer, testified that he got over thirty cases of goods, machinery, &c. The day the vessel arrived she commenced discharging, and when he had his permit down, at one o'clock that day, found that twenty cases were in the general order stores. He was charged $253.25 general order charges, although the cases were never in the general order stores, but were left outside in the rain alongside the store.

DIED OF INJURIES.

A Professor of music, John B. Panoromo, assaulted and robbed on a Myrtle Avenue car in Brooklyn last night, has since died. The railroad company professes ignorance of the affair, and there is no clue to the murderer.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Barrett granted an attachment on the property of Henry R. Conkling, Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, on application of the receiver, who deposes that Conklin abstracted at least $125,000, and has absconded.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Thirty publishers met here last evening and discussed "International Copyright." A committee of five was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress protecting their interests.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamer Java, for Liverpool, took out $246,615 in specie. Among her passengers were W. H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Patey, and Miss Edith Wynne, of the late Dollby Troupe.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Committee of Seventy last evening protested against the passage in the Legislature of a bill providing for a Board to audit the payment of large claims against the city.

INDECENT REPLIES.

A man named Howell, with several aliases, was arrested yesterday, charged with having written indecent replies to ladies' advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A verdict has been given against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company in the case of a policy of $10,000 upon the life of a suicide.

CITY CHARTER.

The Citizens' Association, a reform organization, has reported a new city charter, which is to be presented to the Legislature.

FIRE.

General Cadwallader's summer residence, at Trenton, was burned this morning. Loss $20,000; insured.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Oregon, from Bristol, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Chicago banks, according to the latest official statement, show ten per cent. better reserve than the banks of any other city, excepting Albany.

—The corporation of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., at a meeting yesterday, elected to the Presidency Rev. Dr. E. Robinson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—An army officer writes from the Texan frontier, January 12th: I have just returned from the interior of Mexico. I found the people almost unanimously for annexation to the United States.

—John A. Hancock, aged fifty-five years, residing with his son in the town of Pelt, Wabash county, Miss., while his son and wife were absent, burned the house and barn and hung himself in a fit of insanity.

—A Charlestown (West Virginia) special to the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says U. S. Marshal Slack and the two brothers who shot Col. Clarkson, on the 22d inst., were on Tuesday held to ten thousand dollars bail each. Clakson's condition is considered critical.

—Judge Guild and others presented a petition yesterday to Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for a further respite of Botts, who is sentenced to be hanged at Newark on Friday for the murder of Halstead. The Governor declined to interfere any further in the matter.

—At East Saginaw, Mich., on Tuesday, Mrs. Witz having gone on a visit a square off, locked in her three children, all less than four years old, in the house. Soon after she left the house took fire and two children were burned to death. The other escaped by jumping through the window.

—Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Hon. John Davis, who had been Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator, and a sister of Hon. George Bancroft, Minister to Germany, died at Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning, after a linger ing and painful illness, at the old age of eighty.

—The bark Warren Halleth, which sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Cape de Verde, put into Provincetown harbor in consequence of a mutiny among the crew. Previous to reaching the harbor a terrible fight had occurred on board, during which one man was killed and another fatally injured.

—In the McDonald-Cheek trial for the murder of Harrison, at Brookville, Indiana, on Tuesday, the defence introduced testimony which was rejected on the last trial, showing that Harrison was privy to and aided in the proposed elopement of Dillard Clem with his own daughter and Cheek's wife. Wurrell Cheek, brother of the prisoner, swore that he heard Dillard Clem tell Harrison that he had not enough money to go off with Jennie. Harrison replied that he would supply him, and if of water till the shoots grow out between the wires; then in the spring set it out in pots or beds, and before June the popped corn will be hanging in little paper bags all over the branches.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Republican Convention.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 24.—The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention:

The first expresses adherence to the principles of the Republican party.

The second alludes to the great reduction of the National debt.

The third expresses undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President Grant.

The fourth demands economy and honesty in all political affairs.

The fifth urges a large reduction in taxation, efforts towards specie payment, a tariff for revenue only, a perfected system of National banks, abolition of the franking privilege, and granting public lands to actual settlers only.

The sixth advocates an interest in education and labor.

The seventh commends the Legislature for correcting the infamous election frauds.

The eighth denounces lobbyism.

The ninth urges holding corporations strictly to their charter privileges.

The tenth extends sympathy to all people struggling to be free.

The eleventh, and last, approves the administration of Governor Jewell.

General Hawley was elected delegate at large by acclamation to the national convention for the First Congressional District, Bartlett Bent for the second, and Sabine S. Sayles for the third, and John Tweedy for the fourth by ballot. A number of other delegates were elected.

PHILADELPHIA.

G. A. R.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Two hundred and fifty delegates of the Pennsylvania Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic attended the annual gathering to-day and partook of a banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening, at which many distinguished officers from other States were present. A slight unpleasantness occurred between General L. Ord and Mayor Stokely, because of the latter declining to welcome the strangers at Independence Hall, in consequence of being unable to spare the time from his official duties, and the Mayor did not appear at the banquet, to which he had previously been invited.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.'S ALE has won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color, and beautiful white cream. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch. S.T.TH.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—Ste

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 108¼@109.

FIRST-CLASS corner brick masons in Chicago have just laid a financial "corner" in their wages, demanding six dollars per day.

THE Boston *Post* says: "Mayor Cochrane of New York omits the 'obey' in marrying folks." Marrying folks omit it as a general thing, too.

WE HAVE received the *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Ledger* Almanacs. They are well worth the price charged, and have reached, as usual, enormous circulation.

SCRANTON is giving evidence of the folly of labor strikes, as six of her leading houses have gone into bankruptcy, the result of the depression in trade caused by the late lock-out of the anthracite coal miners.

SOME months ago we ventured the idea that petroleum would yet be found close to or in our city. The recent strike at Freeport brings it within thirty miles of our Municipal Hall, and is on the belt which we imagine passes through Pittsburgh into Ohio, and from thence to West Virginia. We should be sorry if all our backyards and beautiful park places should be perforated with oil drills, for petroleum destroys the beauty of a place so much and freights the pure atmosphere with such unpleasant odors.

WE print this morning an article from the New York *Herald* on the administration of President Grant, to which we invite the especial attention of all our readers. The *Herald* has been frequently dubbed "the weather cock of politics," and whether rightly or wrongly, it somehow always manages to be on the winning side. It is certainly not classed among the "organs" of the President, and for this reason its utterances may be considered impartial. The *Herald* doubtless reflects the prevailing sentiment of the country at the present time, and therefore do we attach importance to its articles, and commend them for general perusal.

THE LONG and exciting trial of Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, for the murder by poison of General Ketchum, is at last concluded, and the lady is acquitted. There is no doubt a lesson to be drawn from this case, which the press might study with good result. We believe every paper in Baltimore prejudged this lady guilty of Ketchum's death, and succeeded in arousing such a storm of indignation against her, that she asked that her trial should take place beyond the reach of its influence. Every prisoner should be deemed innocent until proven guilty, and particularly should this sentiment prevail, when the evidence is of a circumstantial character. We deem Mrs. Wharton an injured woman; she has been fully acquitted by a jury of her countrymen and she is entitled at the hands of the press to so much reparation as it shall be possible to make. We pronounced our opinion of the lady's innocence early in the trial, and from the first, denounced the way her case was treated by the press and public generally. Her acquittal could not have followed a storm of undignified and unjust abuse as has been heaped upon her, without the most convincing proof of her innocence.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH bill introduced in Congress meets with our hearty approval, and we sincerely hope it may be enacted into a law. The telegraphic system of the country would be of much more practical benefit to the people if under Government control, as the tolls would be materially lessened, and an hundred messages would be sent at popular rates where one is to-day transmitted. The bill, of which we published the text Monday, is framed with much care, and if enacted into law cannot fail to prove very satisfactory in its operation, especially to the general business community. The telegraph companies cannot well complain should the Government take possession of their lines for the public good, at their appraised value. The objection to bills of a similar import in the past was founded on the fact that the price to be paid for the lines was to be regulated according to the market value of the stock of the same. This threw the Government liable to pay a fancy figure, as the stocks could have been easily watered or otherwise manipulated into fictitious values. We are heartily in favor of combining the postal and telegraph systems together as proposed by the bill now before Congress, believing that the country and people would thereby be greatly benefited.

THE SENTIMENT of the country is largely in favor of the abolition of the income tax, but we confess public opinion has not very great weight with Congress. Notwithstanding the fact that the necessity for the existence of that inquisitorial system of gathering revenue has passed away, and that the majority of the people, irrespective of party, call for its abolishment, still it is very probable, judging from present appearances, that it will be continued so far as the year 1871 is concerned. The free traders are enlisted in favor of its continuance, arguing that the more internal revenue there is collected, the less need is there for import duties. They tack the income tax law on the tariff bill as though the latter had only for its object the raising of revenue instead of affording protection to the industries of our people. The income tax should in no measure be mixed up in the consideration of the tariff measure, having no more to do with protection than with the Ku Klux question. As an extraordinary means of strengthening the Government in its hour of distress the income tax was imposed, and there were few who begrudged paying the amount it exacted, or objected to its inquisitorial character. The exigency of the times when its continuance was an actual necessity, prompted general acquiescence with its provisions, but with a largely improved condition in our financial affairs we do not longer need the revenue derived from the tax, and the longer now that it is maintained the more odious it becomes. Congress should heed the demand of the people and wipe it out altogether, and at once.

THE honied words of the editor of the *Commercial* will deceive no one in the matter of the McClure "reform" movement in the Fourth district. In our article we referred to his own words, where he spoke of the "VERBAL INTIMATIONS" given by Mr. McClure to his friends. Did the editor get this "verbal" information by telegraph, or was it given to him by his friend McClure, while in Philadelphia a few days ago, and whilst this bolt was brewing?

Again we objected to our cotemporary styling the "bolt" as the "Republican Reform" movement. How can a man be a "good Republican" who is doing all that lies in his power to defeat the organization? There is no virtue or honesty in a man's claim to Republicanism who flouts and bolts the party at every step where his opinions differ from those of the party. Such a man may be independent, but surely is no member of the party, in any sense. Therefore do we dispute with our neighbor that "bolters" are Republicans, or members of any party. They are simply displeased "bolters," that's all.

The editor announced that "some of the Republican papers of Philadelphia are outspoken in their condemnation of the means employed to secure the nomination." Will he please give us the names, and if not too much trouble, the language used?

The aforesaid editor further announced that there would be no Democratic nominees. Might we inquire how he knew this? Did he get it by telegraph, or did he get it from McClure and the Democrats, while in Philadelphia last week? He really appears to have known all about it, and told several things which he could not have learned either by telegraph, or from the newspapers.

OUR GOOD neighbor, the *Post*, it seems to us is getting into the mire pretty deep. It might have been better for it if it had never said a word about what it calls the sixteenth amendment, as then no one might ever have known that consistency is a jewel which does not lend its brilliancy to the *Post's* coronet of virtues. In reply to our question as to why the Democratic party did not amend the constitution, when it had the power, and could, if it had so desired, have given every man, no matter what his nationality, a right to be President, it says:

"It is proscriptive discrimination did not exist while the Democratic party was in "absolute power," consequently the Democratic party could not remove a political evil and a political wrong that *did not then exist*." It was after the Radical leaders had tinkered with the Constitution and forced their amendments upon the people by unjustifiable means, that this unjust discrimination became apparent."

In other and plainer words, as long as the negro was a disfranchised slave, the Democracy did not care that the foreigner should have a right which it now claims is his due But the high toned Democrat can not bear to see the negro and the foreigner on different levels. He has so long been used to regarding them both in the same way that he can not consent to let them be separated in his mind. In the old times he looked upon the one as a chattle, and the other as a mudsill, and he emulates the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians and desires no change.

The Republican party wishes that all men should have equal rights, white and black, European, African, Mongol and American; but it sees that the nation's founders were wise in reserving the highest executive office for an American, who has always been an American, rightly judging that such an one ought to be more competent to rule for the benefit of all the varied interests of a great conglommerate people.

But the question that we asked the *Post* has not been answered. If the foreign born American has a right to be available as a Presidential candidate *now*, he had the same right ever since the government was founded. The Democrats could have altered the Constitution so as to give him that right under the law, but they did not. We ask why they did not, and we are told because the negro had not been so endowed, but as to what color has to do with the question we are not told, because there is nothing to tell. If we had asked why the *Post* brought this question up now, and if the *Post* had said because it hoped by so doing to embarrass the Republican party and to lead some German and Irish and British voters to become dissatisfied with that party, then we should at least have had a little truth. But we think that this plan is scarcely specious enough to permit thoughtful men to forget that the *Post* is the representative organ of a party, whose battle cry has been and still is, "*The Constitution as it was.*" Nor is it probable that a party which boasts that if it had the power it would disown the Fifteenth Amendment, would add a sixteenth, for which its orgsa claims there is no necessity, excepting what is based upon the fifteenth.

BURNING OILS.

The recent experiments made by a committee of scientists appointed by the city councils of Cleveland, have developed a state of affairs truly alarming to that community, and are suggestive of similar dangers here and elsewhere. Out of fifty samples taken by the committee from actual oil on sale, and in the stores of the retail dealers—*but one* stood the requisite legal fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit; the rest ignited at various temperatures, ranging from forty to ninety degrees Fahrenheit. The committee give it as their unanimous opinion, based on actual and careful experiment, made in a scientific way, and with all proper apparatus, that refined petroleum, commonly but erroneously called "kerosene," standing the legal test of 110 degrees, is entirely safe for all practical purposes, and can be used in ordinary lamps without fear of explosions.

It was also ascertained notwithstanding the fact that much of the Cleveland oil was inferior and really dangerous when properly used, that nearly, if not all of the many recent explosions which have taken place in that city, and in some instances causing the loss of life, have been the direct result of gross ignorance or carelessness on the part of those using the oil. In over one-half of the cases, the explosions were caused by the ignition of the gas, in the attempt to refill the lamp while the wick was burning. This practice has been over and over again condemned by the press everywhere, and one would think by this time that most people would have learned its danger, and in future avoid it. A person may successfully refill a lamp while lighted ninety-nine times, but the hundredth time he attempts it, he may blow his brains out, and burn up an entire square. Certain conditions of the atmosphere, as is well known, will increase the liability of igniting the gases always surrounding burning oil, and therefore fire should never be exposed to the fluid. The lamp should in every case be extinguished before an attempt is made to refill it with oil.

Many of the accidents were caused by careless servant girls and others, attempting to kindle fires by throwing oil from lamps and cans on the charred embers in the stove or grate. Explosions in such cases must almost of necessity follow; and where they do not, and thus blow the offender against plain common sense, into eternity, he or she must thank a kind Providence, for escape is next thing to a miracle.

But while carelessness has been proven to be the cause of many oil explosions, yet such oil as that discovered by the Cleveland Committee, adds to the dangers, as it will explode with the very best of care. Its sale must be prohibited by law, and the means must be provided for testing the oil by the retail store-keeper. From a long connection with the petroleum trade we are acquainted with many of the difficulties which environ this important matter. The refiner, for instance, may be ever so honest and careful, and may test thoroughly every pan-full of oil before it is placed in barrels, yet in the process of passing from one hand to another, he is sometimes astounded to find his brand of oil testing less than the legal standard. *Benzine is known* to have been mixed with standard burning oils by dealers, and the door is left open for them to do so, if they will." Therefore the remedy and the penalty must be directed at the man who offers dangerous oils for sale, in which case he will be careful to have his purchases tested before taking them to his place of business.

The Cleveland committee recommend the appointment of a County Inspector whose duty it shall be to test oil wherever he finds it, or whenever requested to do so. If such an officer should be authorized, and should prove thoroughly honest, competent and industrious, no oil under one hundred and ten degrees can thereafter be sold with impunity. The suggestion strikes us as a good one; in fact it is similar to that frequently offered by the trade, to our Legislature. There is no use of inspecting oil at the refineries, for that is only half doing the work—the mixing can be done after such inspection, and, therefore, should the oil be tested, which is actually tapped by the retail dealer, and offered for sale by him to consumers. This is where the danger really begins, and where the inspector must interfere, if he would prevent the sale to householders of dangerously explosive oils.

Our Legislature would do well to investigate this subject in the interest of the people, and act advisedly, if at all, to the end that oil explosions shall hereafter be made less frequent, and thereby save annually many valuable lives and much property. We commend it to the thoughtful attention of our member, Mr. Edwards, who is well informed on the subject, and whose experience will be valuable on a committee, should one be formed, to investigate the subject.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

TAXATION—No 2.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—The people of Indiana had been cursed with the same mode of taxation that we have here. The farmers were set against the town people; the merchants against licenses; real estate against personal property. The Legislature in vain endeavored to allay this embittered feeling. At every session the laws were modified or changed. In one thing only did these clashing interests agree, and that was in their common efforts to evade the law in its operation. But at no time were the inequalities there as great as here, for wealth had not the same dominant power, and the "stump" was a check upon corruption. Still the evil demanded a remedy, and when the Constitution of Indiana was revised in 1850, the following provision was made a part of it:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, as may be especially exempted by law."

This provision establishes an *ad valorem* system; it rooted out of the statutes every *special* tax. It had one purpose only to accomplish,—to ascertain what each citizen was worth, and to assess a like per cent. on every tax payer, for each of the various objects for which the tax might be laid. All complaints subsided, and evasions of the law ceased.

The laws enacted by the General Assembly to carry out this constitutional provision do not strictly belong to a discussion of constitutional principles, but as a statement of their character may commend the principle itself, I will give it briefly.

Every five years the real estate is valued. The basis of this valuation is what each piece or lot would bring at the cash market price. The County Commissioners constitute a County Board to hear complaints. When their work is completed it is placed for revision before a District Board of Equalization, usually composed of counties constituting a Congressional District. Their work is submitted in like manner to a State Board of Equalization.

The assessor of personal property makes an assessment annually, and for this purpose he places in the hands of each tax payer two printed lists, one for *taxable* property, the return to which must be sworn to; the other containing a list of *visible* property, which is merely signed, but to which the Assessor may require an affidavit of its correctness.

The first of these is about as follows:

1. Money on hand or on deposit.
2. Money at interest.
3. The value of all demands against any person or body corporate, over and above the amount of indebtedness.
4. Value of all ships, canal boats, flat boats and steamboats.
5. The value of personal property appertaining to merchandizing.
6. The value of all personal property appertaining to manufacturing.
7. The value and amount of all bonds issued by bodies corporate or politic.
8. The amount and value of all State or corporation stocks.

The second of these lists requires to be stated:

1. The number of horses and their value. (And so of all of her farm stock.)
2. Bushels of wheat and value. (And so of all other cereal products.)
3. Barrels of pork and their value. (And so of all other meats.)
4. The value of poultry. (Also of orchard and market garden products, of home made manufactures.)
5. Tons of hay and value. (And pounds of hops, of wool, sugar, gallons of wine, &c.)
6. Number of wagons, coaches, hacks, carts, drays and other vehicles and their value.
7. Number of clocks and watches, and their value.
8. Number of pianos, and other musical instruments, and their value.
9. Value of farming implements.
10. Value of household furniture.
11. Value of personal property not specified above nor included in statement 1.

The Assessor furnishes also a list of the prices per bushel or pound, of the most common of these products. These specifications may be changed to suit each State.

When the assessment is finished, it is returned to the Auditor, who prepares the tax duplicate for the County Treasurer. The entries in it are for each township, borough, &c., and the general heading of each page is nearly as follows:

1st column—Name of person, description of real estate and value; 2d column—Amount of personal property; 3d column—Their total value; 4th column—State tax—mills on the dollar; 5th column—County tax—mills on the dollar; 6th column—Township tax—mills on the dollar; 7th column—School tax—mills on the dollar; 8th column—Road tax—mills on the dollar; 9th column—Borough of —— tax —mills on the dollar; 10th column—Total amount of tax.

Of course there is a column for any other purpose for which a tax has been levied.

It will here be seen that the rate of assessment is stated in the heading for each purpose, and that all taxes are collected by the County Treasurer, whose per centage is the less the greater the total he collects. Here we have a collector for State and county taxes; another for the school tax, a third for our borough tax, a fourth for road taxes, each one paid more than double what the County Treasurer would receive. Every one is informed when that officer will be at the voting precinct; nobody knows the day or hour when these others will present themselves, but this is certain, that those best able to pay are the last called upon, because their influence is to be propitiated. This mode of collection is a fit finale to a mode of assessment, which had its origin in a despotic prerogative; that results in the grossest violation of equality of taxation, and is collected in defiance of every dictate of economy.

It will be seen that the *standard of valuation* is the same in Indiana as here. Here it is grossly disregarded, there not. I have shown why it is here; there it is observed because the District Boards of Equalization and the State Board, have nothing else to control their action than the requirements of the law. And all property being equally taxed, there is no class clamoring about the Assessor, to evade them. The market value of all stocks and bonds is the standard of their valuation, as also of all other kinds of property. *What a man is worth*—that is what the Assessor is to learn; and the tax payer having no inequality to justify him to himself for evading the law, prefers to give in his worth fairly; and having done so, will not, as here, silently consent that others should do the contrary. To cheat the Assessor there would disgrace the offender; here the Spartan idea of theft governs the public sentiment in all dealings with the Assessor.

The latter part of the Indiana constitutional provision deprives the General Assembly from exempting any private property from taxation; all, whether rich or poor, are placed on an equality. L. B.

A TERRIBLE occurrence is reported from San Francisco. Two Chinese butchers got into a quarrel over some trivial matter, when the stronger forced the weaker down upon his chopping-block, and holding him down with an iron grasp, swung his keen-edged cleaver twice or thrice and with a single stroke severed the unfortunate man's pig-tail from his body. The melancholy event has cast a gloom over the entire community.

President Grant.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Those who have watched the course of President Grant regard him as a patient and much enduring man. The important dispatch from Washington printed in another column will go far toward confirming this impression. The views therein expressed by the President strengthen the statements we printed the other day as to his attitude in this whole custom-house business, his resolution to forward the investigation in every way in his power, and to deal promptly and sternly with every one who had brought the least scandal upon his administration. Of course, our former dispatch to this effect has been angrily denied by those organs who think that in echoing the gossip from President Grant's kitchen they speak for the President officially. Now, we have no quarrel with the members of the President's official family, nor would we throw a single unkind thought into his servant's hall. We feel that the President should have justice, and we believe that the more thoroughly he is investigated, the more rigidly his whole life is examined, the more triumphant will be his vindication; that he will come from every ordeal unscathed—still retaining the splendor of Donelson and Vicksburg—and that a grateful and generous people will reelect him President of the United States.

Thus far his enemies have failed in every attempt to destroy his character. He will fight it out on the line he occupies if it takes all summer—and it probably will take all summer and a goodly share of autumn. He has made a singularly honest and able administration. As the elected chief of the Republican party he has kept every pledge made by his friends with Roman sincerity and firmness. The most radical Republican can not quarrel with General Grant. Those who were impatient with Mr. Lincoln even—such men, let us say, as Wendell Phillips and Benjamin F. Butler!—are fully satisfied with Grant. The assaults made upon him are only evidences of his strength with the people. His enemies have no charges against him but corner grocery and bar room scandal. He takes presents, it is said; but no one has heard of a present accepted by him since he entered the White House. As a successful General, some of our citizens gave him such a token of their esteem and gratitude as was given to Marlborough and Wellington when they returned from successful wars, such a token as was given to Gen. McClellan, who, when he came to live among us, was presented with a house in New York by several leading Democrats. He has appointed a few relatives to unimportant offices: but we shall not feel very indignant over this, especially when we remember that not long since Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons that one reason why an English statesman could afford to hold the exciting office of Prime Minister was that he had an opportunity of doing for his family and friends what other eminent and able men did in private pursuits. Certainly Mr. Gladstone's opinion will go far with the most fastidious critics among our journalists and statesmen. Beyond this petty tavern gossip nothing is said, and this paucity and monotony of assault form the President's best vindication.

On the other hand, in every respect Grant has met the highest expectations of the country. He has, as we have said, kept every pledge made as a Republican to the party which nominated him. He has made an honest, patient resolute endeavor to reduce the debt, and although we have not, in all ways, commended Mr. Boutwell's methods of managing the Treasury, we recognize that the Administration has meant to fund the debt, reduce the interest, and release the people from the burdens of taxation. Without absolving the Secretary from any of our criticisms, we pass this to the credit of the Administration. In the question of our relations with England we have seen the President grapple with the gravest problem in our diplomacy and settle it, and in that alone win for himself an enduring fame. In dealing with Spain there has been a patience, a candor, a singlemindedness of purpose which, although at times vexatious to an impatient and impulsive public opinion, has kept the peace and not permitted us to drift into a fretful and useless war. In the Indian question he has shown humanity and breadth of purpose wonderfully at variance with the savage and blind traditions of former Administrations. Every Christian heart in America must throb kindly toward President Grant for his humanity and good temper in dealing with the wayward children of the forest. In the Mormon question he has trampled upon an evil as gigantic as that of slavery—upon polygamy—which, as the remaining "twin relic of barbarism," has been a scandal to our age. And so in every instance of administrative policy. At home and abroad he has preserved the honor of the flag and the purity of the Administration. Crime and malfeasance in office have been severely punished; and we have a President who will have no parley with roguery or incapacity in any department of the Government.

We have said that President Grant is a patient and much-enduring man. He has shown this in New York, and especially in our custom house matters. Men close to him, or, at least, claiming to represent him, have intrigued themselves into positions where, from avarice or an unhealthy yearning for power, they have brought scandal to the Administration. This general order business has been no more nor less than a scandal. The merchants of New York have been held in terrorism. A custom has grown up which is little more than the alliance of a gang of free booters to stand over every cargo that comes to the port and exact "tolls." In the olden times bandits were wont to exact what they called "tolls" from honest merchants carrying their goods to London, or worthy husbandmen driving their cattle into the lowlands. This same custom has been permitted in New York. We have no doubt that our custom-house general order people felt they were doing an honest trade; but the country does not so consider it. We agree with Gen. Grant, that the arrangement made by Bixby, by which $5,000 a year were sent to an officer in the War Department as "tolls" to the Administration, was an inexcusable transaction, and we are glad to know, as we have felt all along, that he was in no ways responsible for it, and that he will halt the offense, if not disproved, with severe punishment. The story that there are Senators on this committee who will not examine this question thoroughly, because it might screen the President at the expense of his military family, is astounding. Certainly no such evidence as that sent to us from Washington has been elicited by the committee in their elaborate investigation. Let it be brought out at once. We can have no trifling, no concealment in the matter. The honor of our President is dear to us, and it must be protected, no matter who suffers.

One word to President Grant. He is said to meditate a *coup d'etat* in New York politics and among our officials here. The country expects this, and no President has more certainly answered the country's expectations. He clung to St. Domingo until it was feared he had blundered. Suddenly he threw the whole matter into the hands of Congress and the people. He supported the late collector until his party began to mutiny, and, although expressing his own personal esteem and confidence in that gentleman, he abandoned him to the wishes of the party. In these things he showed consummate statesmanship. He belived in St. Domingo; he was fond of the late collector, but he permitted no favorite policy and no personal esteem for a man to estrange him from his party and the people. Let him take another step and thoroughly revolutionize the whole civil service in New York, punishing the guilty, removing the tainted, discarding every one whose reputation has been mildewed by the slightest breath of scandal. Then he can enter upon the canvass for a nomination and re-election, confident of a triumph as splendid and decisive as that which came to Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln. The people are ripe for this, and they expect it from one who has been pre-eminently the people's President.

Eliza Logan.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE—*Sir*: The announcement of the death of Mrs. Wood, the Eliza Logan of long ago, recalls the once it was my good fortune to see her strong, kind honest face, and learn, from her, profound respect for one of a class I had been educated to regard as outside the pale of Christian sympathies. During one of her engagements in Pittsburgh, twenty years ago, sne and "Grace Greenwood" did me the honor to drive nine miles to our old Swissvale home, and spend an afternoon with us. In the course of my then life, I had been once in a theatre, and had regarded actresses, and all other women who spoke in public on the stage, as persons to be religiously shunned; but the profound respect with which she inspired me has remained a part of myself even unto this day. It induced me to watch her career, to study her history, and it was all consistent, all true and brave. She thought the theatre ought to be a high school of morals, an instrument for good and not for evil; that, in amusing or entertaining the public, the drama should lead it to higher planes and nobler standards of duty; that in its wholesale condemnation, the Churches handed over to the powers of darkness a most potent agent which should have been made their auxiliary. To such as she we owe the better influence of theatrical representations to-day, and as I recall that pleasant afternoon in the old log house, under the trees by the side of the babbling brook which furnished its musical accompaniment to all our conversation. "Grace Greenwood," then in the early flush of her womanly loveliness, and crowned with her first laurels, Elias Logan, a star who drew crowds at every appearance, and elicited most enthusiastic applause in every act, so thoroughly self-poised, so unassuming and simple, yet commanding in manner,—it is one of the most pleasant reminiscences of a long life. I have met few women who have so impressed me with a sense of their earnestness and truth, and deep-seated feeling of accountability to Him who judges, not man's judgment, but as knowing all things. I sympathize deeply with the friends from whom she has gone away, but feel that it must be well with one who so earnestly desired to make the world better than she found it.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

HOME AND HEALTH.

When disease of any kind invades the family circle it brings unhappiness and pain.

In the words home and health are embodied sentiments of the highest concern to all who wish the greatest degree of enjoyment which this world affords. We have seen many a pale and sickly girl fading away as the frost melts before the kiss of the sunbeam; the pallor indicative of waning health may be seen spreading, its touch of decay over her once beaming face; now comes the cough, the wasting of flesh, the tremulous walks, the sunken eye, the expectoration of blood or matter which point out that the lungs are falling in their office. Now is the time to take a remedy, such an one as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which will not only improve the blood and add to its plastic power but will aid the lymphatic and eliminating organs to remove from the system the lurking poisons which taint and vitiate the blood. It is all right to wrap up in flannels and protect the feet with shoes impervious to the wet and slush of winter; but when the cough comes, the fevered glow of the face, the quickened movement of the heart, you may well know that something more is needed to preserve the animal organism from wreck and ultimate ruin. It is useless to cry out when all the avenues of life have been forced, and when function after function has surrendered to the enemy. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the remedy that will cure Consumption as well as remove that cachectic state of the system upon which it depends. Send for pamphlet. Sold at $1.50 per bottle, or four for $5. Lung examinations every day except Sunday and Tuesday, at 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

SUCH A FILTHY

And profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, draining from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for its impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make an outlet in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and improprieties which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To retrieve and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice: as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby forewarned against their "tricks of trade."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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BAILEY&C

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.

Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

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(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Fine Watches,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

French Clocks

AND

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

42 Fifth Avenue.

United States

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,

79 Smithfield Street.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Clocks and Fancy Goods,

REDUCED IN PRICE.

Persons desiring anything in the above goods will do well to give us a call, as we have made a considerable reduction in prices.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

101 Fifth Avenue.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, H. BECKER.

A New Establishment.

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Upholstery,

127 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class

FURNITURE.

McDonough's Lounge Bed,

the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at

21 Smithfield Street.

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WM. SEMPLE'S.

Good Bargains.

At 6¼c., Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.

At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.

At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.

At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.

At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.

At 12½c., Plaid Ginghams, an extra quality, fast colors.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SHEETING MUSLINS,

ALL WIDTHS.

Shirting Muslins,

IRISH LINENS,

Shirt Fronts and Wristbands,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

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165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

THE PLACE FOR

Gentlemen.

LET EVERY ONE READ!

When you want to complete your toilet visit the

Gents' Furnishing Department

OF

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

AT

New Retail Stores,

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

We have just opened a large and complete assortment of

Morrison's Star Shirts,

In every grade, with single and 1-4 inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.

We have also all the Latest Styles of

NECK WEAR.

Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at $1.50 per pair.

UNDERWEAR

In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.

SUSPENDERS.

Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.

Handkerchiefs

Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
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Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons,
Traveling Satchels and Railroad Bags,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8¼ o'clock.

Please Remember the Place,

LIBRARY BUILDING,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Card of Thanks.

Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of

Cotton, Woolen, Silk

AND

LINEN GOODS,

Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months, without advancing, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER

DECIDED BARGAINS

IN

WINTER GOODS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'

WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

AS WELL AS

Gents' Fine Slippers,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

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Proprietors.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.

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We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j45

50 Cents on the Dollar!

Gold & gold plated Jewelry & Fancy Goods

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High or Low Pressure.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to

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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

Looking Glasses.

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Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p55-1YRS

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A LARGE STOCK OF

Black Alpacas

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

NEW STYLE

BEST PRINTS.

Flannels, Cassimeres,
Blankets, Quilts,
Comforts, Coverlets,
Carpets, Oil Cloths.

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A FRESH STOCK AT LOW PRICES.

At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, worth 50c.
At 50c., Black Mohair Lustres, a great bargain.
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At 18¾c., Tycoon Reps, for wrappers.
At 75c., Men's Woolen Cloth Shirts.
At 25c., Plaid Poplins, a decided bargain.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
At 50 and 75c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At $1.50 and $2, Ladies' All-Wool Felt Skirts, extra good for the price.
At $1, Ladies' Underskirts, worth $2.

AT

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New Establishment.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

FURNACES,

RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Directors, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
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Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.
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BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

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(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low set market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111	111¼
" 1865 new	110¾	112¼
" 1867	112¼	112¾
" 1868	112¾	113¼
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	119	119½
Gold	108¾	109
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	110	110
Chicago & N W	92	92
Do Preferred	92¾	92
St. Paul, Common	55	55¾
Do Preferred	75¾	75
Wabash	38¾	38
Union Pacific	35	35
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	58¾
West. Union Telegraph	72¾	73¼
Adams Express	61	61
U. S. Express	58	58¾
Wells, Fargo	58¾	59¾
American Express	60¾	60¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	90¾	90¾
Reading R. R.	113¾	113¾
Camden & Amboy	127¾	127
Lehigh Navigation	49	49
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	40¾	40
Central Transportation	15¾	16
Empire Transportation	88	88
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	64¾	64¾
Phila. & Erie	28¾	28¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾	17¾

—An "insurance victim" sends the following statement in regard to two insolvent insurance companies, and suggests that the managers of the companies give some explanation:

The Hope Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., have total liabilities, including those by the Chicago fire, to the extent of $350,000. Their total assets in January last were $211,000, leaving a deficit, which makes their liabilities, whereas they are offering policy holders only 25 per cent. thus leaving a margin of over $100,000.

The North American Insurance Company of Hartford had liabilities, including losses in the Chicago fire to the amount of $400,000. Their total assets in January 1871, were stated at $450,000, which would be say 50 per cent. on their liabilities. The company is offering policy holders only 30 cents on the dollar, which would leave a margin of say $90,000.

The general statement of insurance assets from amounts given in their annual reports in January 1871, is probably due to some extent to an exaggeration of their assets at that time, but it would be an explanation of their present inability to pay, which would come back on the veracity of the men who made the statement of assets, like one of those eccentric missiles called a boomerang. If they lied about their assets then it is not unreasonable presumption that they do so now? If they are telling the truth now have we not reason to believe that they made an approximation to it then, at least the difference of about one-half between their assets then and now, is too large to explain away on the ground of fluctuation even at present, except fraud.—*Chicago Tribune*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	U. P. R.	94
U. S. 6-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cr. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, January 24, 1872.

Gold was dull and firm at 108¾@109. Loans were from 3 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $21,000,000. Governments were dull and steady. Stocks opened feverish; after a slight decline advanced steadily, and have been moderately active marstrong all day, with moderately active market. The most prominent stocks have been Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Wabash, Ohios, Union Pacific and Western Union. There was a disposition to realize the profits of the advance, which resulted in a reaction of ¾ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Pacific Mail closed firm. A petition was presented to the Stock Exchange to-day, signed by a majority of the members, requesting such legislation on the part of the Board as to prevent dealings on the street after five o'clock, at which time the regular session closes. Money was easier at 5@6. Southern State securities on the last call were weaker in Tennessees and Missouris, but firmer in new South Carolinas.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 110¾; '64, 110¾; '65, 111¾; new '65 110¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s 110¾; currency, 6s 119¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 95¾; Tennessee, old 66¾; new 66¾; Virginia, new 52; old 50; North Carolina, old 32; new 30¾.

RAILWAYS.—Western Union Telegraph 72¾; Quicksilver 28¾; Adams Express 93¾; Wells-Fargo 59¾; American Merchants' Union Express do 61; Pacific Mail 57¾; New York Central 97¾; Scrip 93¾; Erie 23¾; do preferred 63; Harlem 126¾; do preferred 130; Reading 113¾; Michigan Central 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92¾; Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 92¾; Rock Island 110¾; Fort Wayne 100; Central R. R. 88; St. Paul 55; do preferred 75¾; Wabash 38¾; do preferred 58; Fort Wayne 89; Terre Haute 22; do preferred 54; Chicago & Alton 120; do preferred 122; Ohio & Mississippi 27¾; C. C. & C. 89; Burlington & Quincy 126; Lake Shore 91; Panama 225¾; Illinois Central 131; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific Bonds 102¾; Union 92¾.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 24.—Cattle: receipts 72 cars, making a supply of 231 cars against 302 last week. Market rules fairly active; prices a shade lower; closing dull; sales 750 Illinois steers, 1,030 to 1,370 lbs, at $5.12½@5.70; 400 Ohios, 940 lbs, $4.50; 600 do, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs, $5.30@5.75; 90 Missouri steers, 1,550 to 1,595 lbs, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs: supply 7,200; market tolerably active; prices unchanged but weak; 470 Indiana sheep, 100 lbs, $6.80; 1,440 Michigans at 6@6½; 400 Ohios at 6¼@6½; 80 do, $6.62½@6.75; 400 Canadas 114 to 115 lbs, $6.62½@6.75; 200 Canada lambs 81 to 92 lbs, $7.50. Hogs: receipts 1,450 cars; market dull, a shade lower; sales $4.50@4.70, for medium to good.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3.00@3.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice. The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, owing in part to the cold weather, which renders shipping hazardous.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large, and with no improvement in the demand and stocks accumulating, the market is very dull and prices are weak and barely maintained. Sales good to strictly prime roll at 29@32, and common to medium at 12@15. Private advices report Philadelphia and Baltimore markets overstocked, and fully as hard as our own.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; quoted at 4 cts per lb and $8 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Dull but prices are nominally unchanged; 7@10 cts per lb as to quality.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, as to quality.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CONCENTRATD LYE—The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. quotes at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—Is being sold at 8@8¼ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is firmer and we advance our quotations half a cent. Sales of factory, 15¾@16; Factory, 14¾@15; Dairy, 13¾@14.

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet, but prices are firm, and we have no change to report in the line; we continue to quote at 21 cts. by the car load—usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 6@10¾ for halves 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7¾, for quarters; 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 30@32; unpitted, dull at 6@8. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts continue light, but the demand has fallen off, and prices, in consequence, are unchanged; may be quoted, in a jobbing way, from store, at 6¾@6¾ cts per lb.

EGGS—The receipts are fair, and, with a supply fully up to the demand, the market is easier, and we reduce our quotations for fresh to 30@35 cts. Pickeled eggs, dull and nominal at 25@30.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and presents but little that is really new or important. The advance, about which there has been considerable predicting recently, has not taken place yet, an the indications at present are no material change. What there has ces now than they were a month ago. The foreign advices, from all that we can learn, are not encouraging, and we have a good foreign demand, and advance is almost out of the question. We continue to quote at $7.00@7.50 for common to good extra brands, $7.75 for choice Minnesotas; and $7.25@7.50 for good to choice red winter Wheat. Country brands of flour remain steady. Rye Flour, $5.00, in small lots.

FEATHERS—Live geese quoted at 70@ 78 to the trade and 78@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 40@60 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce and with considerable inquiry, the market is firm though not quotably higher; $1.40@1.50 for red and $1.53@1.55 for white, as to quality. Corn is scarce, in demand, and higher; we now quote ear at 45@46 cts per bu; we can report these quotations could scarcely be realized for lots to arrive, as it is nothing unusual for grain to be three weeks and even four weeks from the time it is shipped until it is delivered; however, those parties who had oats delayed have had a decided improvement in the matter of moving. Shelled Corn is in good supply and very dull, although prices are nominally unchanged 40 cts on track and 42 in elevator. Ear Corn is in fair demand that is for small lots, and we can report sales in a jobbing way at 42@45—there does not seem to be much inquiry for car load lots. Rye is scarce but unchanged, 90@95. Barley continues very dull, and in the absence of sales quotations may be quoted at 75@80 cts for spring and 80@85 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee although firm is quiet. Total stock in first hands, 118,827 bags, same time last year, 36,160. We extract the following from a late circular of E. U. Small & Co., of Baltimore: "The stock of Coffee in the principle advices from Rio, the moderate stock and improved demand from the west, our market has steadily advanced, closing strong at ¾@¼ cents, gold per lb. above our quotations of the 23d ultimo. The manifest reluctance which the interior trade has hitherto responded to the current high prices, may be indicative of a necessity to replenish their somewhat exhausted supplies, but for the past fortnight the demand from this quarter has improved. Besides the stock noted in first hands there are 59,000 to 60,000 bags in the hands of dealers." Raw sugars quiet and rather dull, while Refined goods, in consequence of a temporary scarcity of grades, are firm and tending higher.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C Yellow, 12¾; Portland, 9 grades—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

MOLASSES—Fancy Cuba, 36; Fancy, 34; Fair, 32@33¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 26@ 28. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Low grades, 24@26.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 60. Sugar Drips—Choice, 42@45. Prime, 38@40. 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 23. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 55. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The market, in consequence diminished receipts and a virtual suspension of navigation, is firmer, though we do not have no quotable advance; $26@35 per ton. However, the market is pretty well supplied, and while it is only here and there that prices will go up as rapidly as they did last month after the suspension of navigation.

LARD OIL—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 84@85 cts for No. 1 Extra.

LIME—Ferryboat white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $2.25. Eastern, $2.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $25@26 for Second; $27@28 for Middlings; and $30 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—The demand is fair and as the weather is more favorable for some increased consumption, the supply is firmer. Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cts; Turkeys, 18@21.

POTATOES—Continue dull; sales, in store, at 75@85 cts per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 9¾; plain clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured hams, 13. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00. Ham Sausage, 14. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10¾@11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@5¾ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is but little movement in Clover Seed as yet, and prices are nominally unchanged, $6@6.50. Timothy Seed is in light supply, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; $3.00@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY January 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The outlook to-day was very discouraging, and the prospects for the balance of the week are anything but good. With the pens full to overflowing, the offerings being larger than during any corresponding time for several weeks, and unfavorable advices from the east, trade was decidedly dull and prices lower, and a still further decline is anticipated before the close of the week. Taking the cost of the cattle on sale into consideration, and the price at which they will have to be sold, the market is undoubtedly the worst of the season for holders, and, as already intimated, what is worse still, there is no prospect of any immediate improvement—certainly not this week, and the probability is that the most of those who are so unfortunate as to have cattle here will lose more money than they have made for some time. As yet, the volume of business has been unusually light, and the attendance quite limited, but very few buyers in attendance; furthermore, holders, as is always the case at the commencement of a bad market, are unwilling to sell at the prices offered, and, in consequence, the number of sales up until noon to-day was very small.

Prices are from ¼ to ½ a cent, and a further decline of another ¼, perhaps a half a cent, is anticipated before the close of the week. Prices for Cows and Heifers, which last week sold at 6¾, cannot be quoted to-day above 6¾@6¾, and, even at the decline, the demand is light, as buyers are evidently afraid to purchase, and are holding off, confident that they will be able to buy still lower within the next fortnight or two.

We are reported the following sales during the past three days:

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
7	2,120	5 00	4	4,250	5 00
19	1,526	5 25	3	3,220	5 75
51	64,470	5 70	14	15,740	5 62

Sadler, H. & Co. sold:

9	9,220	5 25	15	24,380	6 37
12	12,680	4 25	2	2,460	3 00
2	10,860	6 00	5	6,250	5 25
35	36,700	5 00	18	18,960	5 12
1	700	3 00	18	20,150	5 12

Smith, Watson & Berger, sold:

18	20,760	4 75	70	69,120	4 20
13	14,650	5 35	17	20,680	5 62

Holmes, J. & Co sold:

31	35,000	5 00	4	4,670	4 00

HOGS

The receipts thus far this week have been meagre, and the market, in consequence, is stronger and prices are higher, and, even at the advance, we quote to-day as scarcely equal to the demand, as at noon there was but very few in the pens unsold. Prime selected Philadelphia and Yorkers are worth $4.75 per cwt, and may be fairly quoted at 5 cts—some few sales have been made at 5.10, on saturday the same grade sold at 5¼@5¼, and at 5¼@ 5¾. Good, smooth light Yorkers are also higher and in demand with sales at 4¾@4¾, an advance of fully 25 cts per cwt. Rough, stags and old sows, and there are 2 good many of these offering, are very dull, as shippers generally want the best grades and will take no other kind, unless they are priced very low. Some shippers think that if their hogs are by here ought to bring 5¼ prices; they lose sight of quality which is a very important point in the eyes of eastern buyers.

Holmes, J. & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
32	8,110	4 45	65	14,450	4 50
81	19,000	4 65	80	18,480	4 80
96	21,430	4 45	78	17,112	4 45
198	23,820	4 60	99	16,830	4 60
92	20,540	4 50	80	18,000	4 60
37	37,710	4 60	51	17,918	4 40
56	14,250	4 40	13	4,240	3 50
40	10,200	4 50	83	19,270	4 60
36	10,560	4 70	46	12,960	4 35
22	29,030	4 60	71	16,340	4 60
62	17,790	5 10	67	14,487	4 75
141	30,690	4 80	101	21,640	4 85
24	4,530	4 85	69	11,810	4 85
45	13,400	4 85	52	11,050	4 75

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

897	237,310	4 70	79	18,780	4 40
40	11,280	4 50	57	15,160	4 60
109	25,150	4 50	140	32,120	4 75
40	14,760	4 80	75	15,980	4 70

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

53	11,680	4 60	44	8,870	4 35
57	14,170	4 70	16	3,660	4 75
99	20,900	4 65	11	1,300	

Ulery Brothers sold:

15	4,050	4 25	29	7,160	4 35
113	26,170	4 75	29	7,960	4 75

Smith, Watson & B sold:

73	21,000	5 00	24	6,300	5 00
43	10,970	4 75	41	9,930	4 75
60	15,000	4 75	102	24,070	4 75
110	24,200	4 40	16	3,640	4 40
105	22,170	4 65	50	12,280	5 00
61	17,310	4 40	31	6,430	5 00
64	14,720	4 50	21	4,990	4 75
20	4,120	4 75	79	18,780	4 75
64	14,830	5 00	79	20,050	5 00
115	26,910	4 70	79	20,060	4 45
120	28,760	4 70	48	14,280	5 00

Barley firm; No. 2 fall 60¼c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12.37.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 24.—Wheat steady; extra $1.57¾; No. 1 $1.50¾; amber $1.41. Corn firm; yellow 35c. Oats declined; mixed 30¾@31c. Clover seed in good demand, firm; $4.80. Hogs 10c higher; $5.70.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; steady, $1.58@1.60. Corn firm; western mixed 68c. Oats 55@57c. Rye $1.00. Butter unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady, 93@93¾.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Nothing done in wheat; No. 1 red winter held at $1.48; No. 2 $1.40. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats steady; 45c for State. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 24.—1 car's iron, Maloney & Lanahan; 1 car lumber, Robert. Warren; 1 do do, Union Planing Mill; 1 car do, G A Mundorf; 1 do do, Bendon & Miller; 106 bbls lime, Crystal Glass Co; 1 car s iron, Warren M Stone; 10 bbls peas, Wm Haslage & Co; 5 bbls butter, 2 sks 3 apples, J A Graff & Co; 1 bbl wine, H Gerwig & Son; 4 rolls A Gerson & Co; 20 bellows, J Woodwell & Co; 1 do, Fahnestock, H & Co; 2 bbls and 1 box bolts, Cassett; 5 bbls oil, G G Pennock; 2 do do, T W Grew; 9 sks scrap, McCullough, Smith & Co; 10 kegs o meal, Hinehart & S; 7 do do, J F Sheckley; 15 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 17 bdls pipes, Stevenson & Foster; 50 bbls oil, Geo E Palmer; 6 bbls beans, 5 do eggs, 6 crates butter, 2 boxes 6 apples, F Duff & Son; 100 bbls oil, C A Irwin; 40 sks oats, John Rose; 128 chairs, Dauler & Son; 99 sks and 8 bbls wheat, Marshall & Connery; 200 bbls oil, C A Irwin; 25 sks cassie; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 83 bales hay, Marshall & S; 10 bbls apples, J Briel; 1 bbl s hardware, 3 bbl dried apples, H Riddle, Son & Co.

—PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 24.—118 sks stuff, I Hipley; 102 bbls flour, S S Marvin & Co; 300 bush corn, Adams & Knox; 1 car mdse, Wm Stewart; 1 car s hoes, Clark & Wilson; 1,875 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 23 cases ipe, Penn Salt Co; 1 car hay, 46 bales do, W H Allen; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car b oats, D Wallace; 1 do corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 75 sks flour, Sogbumer & Wolf; 1 do mdse, 2 bags tobacco, 5 do do, 34 cases do, S P Shriver & Co; 49 bales hay, S B Floyd & Co; 10 bales tobacco, Brockles & Co; 50 tcs lard, J Mabell & Son; 7 bales hay, Keil & R.

—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 24.—1 car corn, Scott & G; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 cars oats, W Weist; 10 tubs butter, Loh, Son & Co; 1 car w heat, J Poetz; 90 bbls flour, Fox & Gordon & S; 74 bbls apples, H J McCracken; 3 doz brooms, W M Gormley; 300 f brick, L H Smith; 30 bx tobacco, 10 drums tobacco, Hoffstot & Bro; 1 car hay, Woodwell; 20 bx wood in shape, Freeman & B; 1 car f brick, S Wa shin; 14 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 50 tcs bam s, A T; 50 bbls oil, R Owens; 200 bbls flour, Bakewell, P & Co; 50 tcs hams, J H Parker; 1,170 pcs shoulders, E H Myers; 300 do, J H Parker; 2 cars meat, M M Freed; 1 do do, Dalzell & T.

—ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 24.—1 car 7unk, E Enson; lot bags, W Welsh; 5 wheels, Scobie, R & C; 9 fitters, G B Miltenberger; 1 case mdse, Wm Scobie & Co; 10 bxs yeast, C Wood & Co; 1 case mdse, W A Jones & Co; 1 do do, 32 bxs yeast, J D Thompson & Co; 1 case mdse, E C Sellers & Co; 10 bxs yeast, Hawkins & Co; 32 do do, F Jenkins & Bro; 1 b ware, J Woodwell & Co; 2 cases mdse, W L Jones & Co; 2 do do, J Miltenberger; 1 case mdse, 1 bx do, T Hare & Co; 10 sks potatoes, o Ritcher; 1 car brick, W Clark.

—ALLEGHENY VALLEY STATION January 24.—1 car ilme, J R Holmes; 1 co cooperage, J M Hempbill; 5 sks kgs, Arm trong, F & Co; 12 do do, Beamer, B & Co; 2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 bx butter, J Herbert; 100 f tile, T F Gruffe; 31 bbls oe, 5 bbls c skins, A Holsteine; 3 set buggy wheels, McCullum, Gormley & Co; 6 pkgs, W H Brill & Co; 2 do, E H Magin; 20 sks flour, J C Schuff.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dilworth Brothers,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 243 Liberty Street,
Jal9:37 PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Porterfield & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
and dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14:h30 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 Penn Street.

A. VAN FOSSAN
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Cover, Timothy and Flax seeds; Bacon, Lard Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c. No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments solicited. de8:tf
Established by A. & T. Gormley, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 Liberty Street.
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.
Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No 347 LIBERTY ST.,
oct27 PITTSBURGH, PA.
New Sugar Cured Hams,
20,000 lbs.
NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Just out of smoke, very nice. For sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.
Cor. Penn and Tenth Streets.
ja15:tf

IN STORE AND FOR SALE
30 kegs Prime Somerset Co. Dairy Butter
10 bbls Choice Pickels in Vinegar;
20 bbls Choice Cider do;
10 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar, (country);
15 jugs prime Maple syrup.
TO ARRIVE:
1 car Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes;
1 car Bar Corn, Prime Yellow;
1 car Red Wheat.
Choice Roll Butter received daily.
ALWAYS ON HAND—Apples, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Onions, Beans, Hominy, Shaker Corn, eleomb's Home Made Mince Meat, &c., &c.
J. B. HOLLY,
13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ja8

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
New Crop Good and Prime New Orleans Sugar,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
JUST RECEIVED BY
WATT, LANG & CO.
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
de8:tf

200 DOZEN WINSLOW CORN.
400 Dos. Tomatoes, best brands.
400 " Peaches.
100 " Catsups.
100 " Assorted Jellies.
50 Bbls. Boston Pickles.
1000 " Choice Apples.
500 " Choice Onions.
25 " Evergreen Peas.
Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c., &c., received daily and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
No. 185 Liberty Street.
Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oct26

PRODUCE.
40 sacks Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
20 bbls Choice New Halves Dried Peaches;
15 obls Very Choice Halves Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
10 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Choice Medium Beans;
15 kegs Prime New Seed;
In store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
ja15 141 and 143 First avenue.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. C. McPHERSON,)
No. 10 SIXTH STREET.
Having purchased the business stand, &c., lately occupied by J. C. McPherson, at No. 10 Sixth street, we desire to call the attention of Mr. McPherson's patrons and the public generally to the fact that the business will be carried on as a before. Mr. Porter Cutter, of PHILANBLING, the experienced and Popular Cutter, has kindly consented to remain with me, and will be happy to see his old friends at the store. Our stock in trade has been largely increased by a new supply of choice and fashionable goods, and we have no doubt that we shall be able to please all who favor us with a call.
au25:tf JAMES GALLAGHER.

NEW WINTER GOODS.
A splendid stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Just received by
HENRY MEYER,
no29. Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield St.

I DO HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC not to trust my wife, MARGARET MOFFET, on my account, for I will not be responsible, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. JOHN MOFFET.
ja5:l90 Birmingham, January 4, 1872.

River Intelligence.

The weather continues very cold, and navigation is again entirely suspended. The river is falling slowly with 2 feet 4 inches in the channel.

Following boats are in port, and will depart on the resumption of navigation: Arlington, for Cincinnati; Messenger, for Nashville, and Wild Duck for St. Louis.

The Exporter, Capt. John A. Williams' mammoth stern-wheeler, is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready to depart for St. Louis.

Capt. R. C. Gray was still in St. Louis at last accounts.

The St. Charles did not leave Cincinnati for this port, on Tuesday, as was announced.

The towboat Webster sunk one of her barges at Hamlettsburg, in the lower Ohio, and left it in a bad condition.

The Blue Lodge, with a tow of nine empty barges, is reported hard aground at Kanawha Bar.

The R. R. Hudson is laid up at Cincinnati.

Capt. Tom Shuman was in Cincinnati on Tuesday, on business connected with the liquor house of Wm. H. Holmes, of Brownsville, in whose employ he is engaged as traveling agent and solicitor.

The Silver Spray was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday. She will never leave here until there is more water.

—A late Memphis paper says: After the Fanny Brandies sunk, a few weeks ago, some twenty miles above this city, it will be remembered that her pas engers and crew came down on the J. E. Rankin, that steamboat collecting just $7 from the whole crowd for passage money, and receiving public denunciation therefor of Captain J. Murray, the commander of the Brandels. Captain Murray made efforts here to get the subsurface wrecking-boats to go to his relief, and tried to arrange the compensation for raising or wrecking his craft, to be taken out of the cotton which was then on board as freight. Failing to make terms he went off on his own account, and a few days afterward a flatboat with 6 bales of the unpicked cotton dropped down and tied up in Wolf River. It got out that Captain Murray and the cotton-savers intended to claim salvage on the goods, and Messrs. Hobart, Walcott, Parker and Borden, of this city, who were the shippers of the cotton, have libelled their property before the United States Marshall. Joseph Murray, John Sickly and Mr. Kochler, who claim salvage, are ordered to appear on the 4th of May next and intervene for their interest in the cotton, or the same will be condemned as prayed for in the libel.

—Charles Fox, of New Orleans, has gained a suit against John C. Sinnott and J. Stut. Neal, under the following circumstances: Neal in behalf of Sinnott, made a proposition to Fox that he had an opportunity to purchase the steamer Magnolia at a low price, and solicited the accommodation endorsement of his friend Fox to be issued in the purchase. It was given as asked. But, though Neal actually made the purchase, in issuing the note he did so in the name of Sinnott, and had the conveyance made to Sinnott, who accepted it. The boat was also insured in Sinnott's name, and when she was burned, he collected a part of the insurance money, and sued for the rest in his own name. Sinnott claimed as a defence that the passing of the title was only to shield Neal's property from his creditors. The court decided the defense inadmissible and holds Sinnott and Neal liable, and, therefore, granted judgment as prayed for. Horse Head, where the Importer sank, is about 10 miles above Spadra Bluff, and nearly 100 miles below Fort Smith, and 150 above Little Rock.

—"Lookout," the Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes as follows in regard to the canal: The canal locks are not dredged of mud, and the gates are not close, and the river commerce of the city is still confined to the narrow outlet of the old locks, which are not large enough, nor deep enough to admit the passage of a modern-sized coalboat of the era of 1872. The locks were built in 1825, and were supposed to be large enough for the commerce of that date, but the advancing strides of forty-seven years have left the canal far behind the commerce, even to the broad horns of the Pittsburgh coal kings that demand not only wider, larger and deeper locks, but free and unobstructed inlets and outlets, too, for the trade of the Great West.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

POLITICAL.

A New Departure!

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS!

Platform Announced!

JEFFERSON CITY, January 24.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met in the Hall of Representatives at noon, and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debolt, of Grundy county, was elected temporary President, and Col. Lowder Secretary.

Judge Debolt made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work before the Convention as a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated which would command the support of the majority of the American people in the interest of reform and true Republicanism.

Various committees were then appointed for facilitating business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson of St. Louis, the Convention took a recess till two o'clock.

The Convention is not only large in point of numbers, but contains a majority of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who figured in the bolting Republican convention that nominated Brown for Governor.

Some surprise is noticeable at the character of the American element in the Convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers-on, there are several prominent gentlemen from other States, as Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, Judge Oliver of Ohio, Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, and many others, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here. Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the Convention is being well worked up, considering that it is merely for the consultation and the comparison of news. A large number of people have arrived by the midday trains, and the hotels and public resorts seem quite as well filled as the State House.

In reassembling this afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions reported through their chairman, Col. Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth very enthusiastic applause, and a general round of cheers followed the close.

The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent, are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of civil war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality, civil rights, or enfranchisement to those established facts now embedded in the Constitution. We claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those Governments be pure or great in which the tax payers have no active part; we therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens on the people, [illegible] nuine all be [illegible] reason [illegible] revenue [illegible] and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorder, irreligion or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to the will of the majority. Only in those rights or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, a faction or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would oppress an investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We must honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled a disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of powers, and work for the reform necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens, to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of the honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth to meet in a National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 M., here to take such action as our conviction of duty and the public exigency may require.

The Committee on Resolutions reported an additional resolution recommending the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented in the Convention this day called, and that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body, the said thirty persons to be selected by a committee of five appointed by the chair.

Colburn, of Mr. Platte, being invited to address the Convention, spoke of encroachments and abuse of the power by the federal administration, by which, he said, the nation had been humiliated and the people oppressed. He thought the Democratic party, as a political organization, was no longer potential to accomplish the reforms the people demand.

Senator Schurz writes from Washington, January 21, that the same principles the Liberal Republicans of Missouri inscribed on their banner in 1870 are now in the issue on the larger field of national politics. The removal of political disabilities is still the subject in controversy. Amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

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